

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

GS HOLISTIC, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

U SMOKE LLC, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C23-0374JLR

ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court is Plaintiff GS Holistic, LLC's ("GS Holistic") motion for entry of default judgment against Defendants U Smoke LLC d/b/a U Smoke ("U Smoke") and Shamaila Nizar (together, "Defendants"). (Mot. (Dkt. # 17); *see* Prop. Judgment (Dkt. # 17-3).) Neither Defendant has appeared in this action, and the Clerk has entered default against both Defendants. (*See* Dkt.; 6/23/23 Entry of Default (Dkt. # 13); 7/19/23 Entry of Default (Dkt. # 15).) The court has considered GS Holistic's motion, the materials it submitted in support of its motion, the relevant portions of the record, and the governing

1 law. Being fully advised, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part GS Holistic's
2 motion for entry of default judgment.

3 II. BACKGROUND

4 GS Holistic is a Delaware limited liability corporation ("LLC") that has its
5 principal place of business in California. (Compl. (Dkt. # 1) ¶ 4.) It alleges that it is the
6 owner of the "Stündenglass" trademark, has worked to distinguish the Stündenglass
7 brand as "the premier manufacturer of glass infusers," and has devoted significant time
8 and resources to promoting and protecting its trademark. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 7-9, 14.) GS Holistic
9 has registered the following trademarks: (1) U.S. Trademark Registration No. 6,633,884
10 "for the standard character mark 'Stündenglass' in association with goods further
11 identified in registration in international class 011"; (2) U.S. Trademark Registration No.
12 6,174,292 "for the design plus words mark 'S' and its logo in association with goods
13 further identified in the registration in international class 034"; and (3) U.S. Trademark
14 Registration No. 6,174,291 "for the standard character mark 'Stündenglass' in association
15 with goods further identified in registration in international class 034" (together, the
16 "Stündenglass Marks"). (*Id.* ¶ 10; *see also* Mot., Ex. A (screenshots of pages from the
17 United States Patent and Trademark Office's Trademark Electronic Search System that
18 describe each trademark).) GS Holistic asserts that consumers are willing to pay more
19 for "the recognized quality and innovation associated with the Stündenglass Marks."
20 (Compl. ¶ 20.) Thus, genuine Stündenglass glass infusers are priced at \$599.95, while
21 non-Stündenglass infusers sell for between \$199.00 and \$600.00. (*Id.*)
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1 Defendant U Smoke is a Washington LLC that has its principal place of business
2 in Washington. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Defendant Shamaila Nizar is a resident and citizen of
3 Washington. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) GS Holistic asserts that Defendants sold counterfeit products
4 bearing the Stündenglass Marks. (*Id.* ¶¶ 24-27.) On December 11, 2022, according to
5 GS Holistic, its investigator visited U Smoke’s location; observed that the shop had “an
6 excess” of glass infusers that displayed the Stündenglass Marks; purchased a glass infuser
7 “with a Stündenglass Mark affixed to it” for \$444.03; and determined the glass infuser
8 was a counterfeit product that displayed “the Infringing Marks.” (*Id.* ¶ 29; *see also id.*
9 ¶ 25 (defining the “Infringing Marks” as “reproductions, counterfeits, copies, and/or
10 colorable imitations of one or more of the Stündenglass Marks”).)

11 GS Holistic filed its complaint on March 14, 2023. (*See id.* at 1.) It alleges claims
12 under the Lanham Act against both Defendants for counterfeiting and trademark
13 infringement in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114 and for false designation of origin and
14 unfair competition in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). (*Id.* ¶¶ 51-68.) Among other
15 relief, it seeks damages, costs of suit, a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants
16 from continuing to infringe its Stündenglass trademarks, and an order requiring
17 Defendants to deliver all infringing products to GS Holistic for destruction. (*Id.* at
18 12-14.)

19 GS Holistic served U Smoke on April 17, 2023; it served Ms. Nizar on June 16,
20 2023. (*See* Service Affs. (Dkt. ## 8, 12).) The Clerk entered default against U Smoke on
21 June 23, 2023, and against Ms. Nizar on July 19, 2023. (6/23/23 Entry of Default;
22

7/19/23 Entry of Default.) GS Holistic filed this motion for entry of default judgment on October 31, 2023. (Mot.)

III. ANALYSIS

Below, the court sets forth the relevant legal standard and then evaluates GS Holistic's motion for entry of default judgment.

A. Legal Standard

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) authorizes the court to enter default judgment against a defaulting defendant upon the plaintiff's motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a), (b)(2). After default is entered, well-pleaded factual allegations in the complaint, except those related to damages, are considered admitted and are sufficient to establish a defendant's liability. *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir. 1987) (citing *Geddes v. United Fin. Grp.*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977)).

Entry of default judgment is left to the court's sound discretion. *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). In exercising its discretion, the court considers seven factors (the "*Eitel* factors"): (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff if relief is denied; (2) the substantive merits of the plaintiff's claims; (3) the sufficiency of the claims raised in the complaint; (4) the sum of money at stake in relationship to the defendant's behavior; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6) whether default was due to excusable neglect; and (7) the preference for decisions on the merits when reasonably possible. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986). After the court determines that default judgment is appropriate, it must then

1 determine the amount and character of the relief that should be awarded. *See TeleVideo*,
2 826 F.2d at 917-18.

3 **B. Whether the *Eitel* Factors Favor Default Judgment**

4 The court preliminarily determines that default judgment is warranted in this case
5 because, on balance, the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of such judgment. The court
6 discusses each factor in turn.

7 1. Possibility of Prejudice to Plaintiff

8 The first *Eitel* factor considers whether the plaintiff will suffer prejudice if default
9 judgment is not entered. *See PepsiCo, Inc., v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1172,
10 1177 (C.D. Cal. 2002). Without default judgment, GS Holistic will suffer prejudice
11 because it will “be denied the right to judicial resolution” of its claims and will be
12 “without other recourse for recovery.” *Elektra Entm’t Grp. Inc. v. Crawford*, 226 F.R.D.
13 388, 392 (C.D. Cal. 2005). Thus, the first *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of entering default
14 judgment.

15 2. Substantive Merits and Sufficiency of the Complaint

16 The second and third *Eitel* factors—the substantive merits of the plaintiff’s claim
17 and the sufficiency of the plaintiff’s complaint—are frequently analyzed together.
18 *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1175. For these two factors to weigh in favor of default
19 judgment, the complaint’s allegations must be sufficient to state a claim for relief.
20 *Danning v. Lavine*, 572 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1978). A complaint satisfies this
21 standard when it “contain[s] sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to
22 relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting

1 *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S 544, 570 (2007)). At the default judgment
 2 stage, the court “must take the well-pleaded factual allegations [in the complaint] as true”
 3 but “necessary facts not contained in the pleadings, and claims which are legally
 4 insufficient, are not established by default.” *Cripps v. Life Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 980 F.2d
 5 1261, 1267 (9th Cir. 1992).

6 GS Holistic alleges claims for trademark counterfeiting and infringement under 15
 7 U.S.C. § 1114 and false designation of origin and unfair competition under 15 U.S.C.
 8 § 1125(a). (Compl. ¶¶ 51-68.) The court reviews each in turn.

9 *a. Trademark Counterfeiting and Infringement*

10 To prove liability for trademark infringement, the trademark holder must
 11 demonstrate: (1) “ownership of a valid mark (i.e., a protectable interest)”; and (2) the
 12 alleged infringer’s use of the mark “is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to
 13 deceive” consumers. *Reno Air Racing Ass’n., v. McCord*, 452 F.3d 1126, 1134 (9th Cir.
 14 2006) (quoting *KP Permanent Make-Up, Inc. v. Lasting Impression I, Inc.*, 408 F.3d 596,
 15 602 (9th Cir. 2005)).

16 First, uncontested proof that the plaintiff has registered the mark is sufficient to
 17 establish ownership of a valid mark. *Pom Wonderful LLC v. Hubbard*, 775 F.3d 1118,
 18 1124 (9th Cir. 2014). Thus, because GS Holistic alleges that it registered the
 19 Stündenglass Marks (Compl. ¶ 10), it satisfies the first element of trademark
 20 infringement for the purpose of default judgment.

21 Second, “[l]ikelihood of confusion exists when consumers viewing the mark
 22 would probably assume that the goods it represents are associated with the source of a

different product identified by a similar mark.” *KP Permanent Make-Up*, 408 F.3d at 608. Courts generally evaluate eight factors to determine whether confusion is likely: “1) the strength of the mark; 2) proximity or relatedness of the goods; 3) the similarity of the marks; 4) evidence of actual confusion; 5) the marketing channels used; 6) the degree of care customers are likely to exercise in purchasing the goods; 7) the defendant’s intent in selecting the mark; and 8) the likelihood of expansion into other markets.” *Id.* Where a defendant uses a counterfeit mark, however, courts both within and outside the Ninth Circuit presume a likelihood of consumer confusion. *See Coach, Inc. v. Pegasus Theater Shops*, No. C12-1631MJP, 2013 WL 5406220, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 25, 2013) (compiling cases); *see also Fendi Adele S.R.L. v. Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corp.*, 689 F. Supp. 2d 585, 597 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (“To find a likelihood of confusion, a court need only determine that the items at issue are counterfeit and that the defendant distributed, offered for sale, or sold the items.”). The Lanham Act defines a “counterfeit” as “a spurious mark which is identical with, or substantially indistinguishable from, a registered mark.” 15 U.S.C. § 1127.

Here, GS Holistic alleges that its investigator purchased a glass infuser with a Stündenglass Mark “affixed” to it and determined that it was a counterfeit product that displayed the “the Infringing Marks.” (Compl. ¶ 29.) GS Holistic further alleges that the “Infringing Marks” are “reproductions, counterfeits, copies and/or colorable imitations of one or more of the Stündenglass Marks.” (*Id.* ¶ 25.) Accordingly, the court concludes that GS Holistic has sufficiently alleged that Defendants sold a product bearing a counterfeit mark and, as a result, there is a presumption of consumer confusion. *See*

1 *Coach, Inc.*, 2013 WL 5406220, at *3. Thus, because GS Holistic has demonstrated that
2 it owns a valid mark and that Defendants’ use of the mark is likely to cause consumer
3 confusion, the court concludes that GS Holistic has sufficiently alleged its trademark
4 counterfeiting and infringement claim.

5 *b. False Designation of Origin*

6 To show liability for false designation of origin, the plaintiff must show that the
7 defendant “(1) use[d] in commerce (2) any word, false designation of origin, false or
8 misleading description, or representation of fact, which (3) is likely to cause confusion or
9 misrepresents the characteristics of his or another person’s goods or services.” *Freecycle*
10 *Network, Inc. v. Oey*, 505 F.3d 898, 902 (9th Cir. 2007). As to the first two elements, GS
11 Holistic alleges that Defendants sold (and thus, used in commerce) at least one glass
12 infuser bearing at least one of its registered trademarks. (Compl. ¶¶ 28-29.) And the
13 court concluded above that GS Holistic has plausibly alleged a likelihood of confusion
14 resulting from Defendants’ use of the trademarks. Accordingly, GS Holistic has stated a
15 false designation of origin claim.

16 Because GS Holistic has demonstrated that its claims have substantive merit and
17 that it has sufficiently alleged those claims in its complaint, the court concludes that the
18 second and third *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of default judgment.

19 3. Sum of Money at Stake

20 Under the fourth *Eitel* factor, “the court must consider the amount of money at
21 stake in relation to the seriousness of the [d]efendant’s conduct.” *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp.
22 2d at 1176. Here, GS Holistic seeks (1) \$150,000 in statutory damages—\$50,000 per

1 registered Stündenglass trademark—for willful trademark counterfeiting under 15 U.S.C.
2 § 1117(d) and (2) costs in the amount of \$1,207. (*See* Mot. at 2.) The court concludes
3 that the requested statutory damages and costs are not so unreasonable in relation to the
4 conduct alleged in the complaint as to weigh against entry of default judgment.

5 4. Possibility of a Dispute over Material Facts

6 “The fifth *Eitel* factor considers the possibility of dispute as to any material facts
7 in the case.” *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. Where, as here, the defendant has
8 defaulted, the court must take all well-pleaded allegations in the complaint as true, except
9 those related to damages. *TeleVideo*, 826 F.2d at 917-18; *see also Wecosign, Inc. v. IFG*
10 *Holdings, Inc.*, 845 F. Supp. 2d 1072, 1082 (C.D. Cal. 2012) (“Where a plaintiff has filed
11 a well-pleaded complaint, the possibility of dispute concerning material facts is
12 remote.”). Thus, the court concludes there is little risk of dispute over material facts and
13 the fifth *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of granting default judgment.

14 5. Excusable Neglect

15 The sixth *Eitel* factor considers the possibility that the defendant’s default resulted
16 from excusable neglect. *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. Here, GS Holistic has
17 provided evidence that Defendants were properly served (*see* Service Affs.), and there is
18 no evidence in the record that Defendants’ failure to answer or respond is the result of
19 excusable neglect. Accordingly, the court concludes that the sixth *Eitel* factor weighs in
20 favor of default judgment.

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1 6. Policy Favoring Decisions on the Merits

2 “Cases should be decided upon their merits whenever reasonably possible.” *Eitel*,
 3 782 F.2d at 1472. Where, as here, a defendant fails to appear or defend itself in action,
 4 however, the policy favoring decisions on the merits is not dispositive. *PepsiCo*, 238 F.
 5 Supp. 2d at 1177. Therefore, the court concludes that the seventh *Eitel* factor does not
 6 preclude entry of default judgment.

7 In sum, because the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of default judgment, the court
 8 concludes that entry of default judgment is warranted in favor of GS Holistic on its
 9 claims against Defendants.

10 **C. Requested Relief**

11 The court now turns to the issue of remedies. “A default judgment must not differ
 12 in kind from, or exceed in amount, what is demanded in the [complaint].” Fed. R. Civ. P.
 13 54(c); *see Fong v. United States*, 300 F.2d 400, 413 (9th Cir. 1962). Defaulting
 14 defendants are not deemed to have admitted the facts alleged in the complaint concerning
 15 the amount of damages. *TeleVideo*, 826 F.2d at 917. Rather, the plaintiff “must ‘prove
 16 up’ the amount of damages that it is claiming.” *Philip Morris USA, Inc. v. Castworld*
 17 *Prod., Inc.*, 219 F.R.D. 494, 501 (C.D. Cal. 2003); *see also* Local Rules W.D. Wash.
 18 LCR 55(b)(2).¹ By analogy, plaintiffs must also “prove up” their entitlement to other

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 20 ¹ This court’s Local Civil Rules require plaintiffs to support a motion for default
 judgment with:

21 a declaration and other evidence establishing [the] plaintiff’s entitlement to a sum
 22 certain and to any nonmonetary relief sought. [The] [p]laintiff shall provide a
 concise explanation of how all amounts were calculated, and shall support this

1 forms of relief, such as a permanent injunction. *See Gucci Am., Inc. v. Tyrrell–Miller*,
 2 678 F. Supp. 2d 117, 120-21 (S.D.N.Y. 2008).

3 GS Holistic requests statutory damages, litigation costs, injunctive relief, and
 4 destruction of the infringing products. (*See* Mot. at 11-14.) The court considers each
 5 remedy below.

6 1. Statutory Damages

7 Under the Lanham Act, a plaintiff may elect whether to recover its actual damages
 8 caused by the defendants’ use of a counterfeit mark or statutory damages. 15 U.S.C.
 9 § 1117(c). GS Holistic has elected to seek statutory damages. (Mot. at 11-12; *see*
 10 Compl. at 12-13 (including statutory damages in its prayer for relief).)

11 The court has discretion to award statutory damages between \$1,000 and \$200,000
 12 “per counterfeit mark per type of goods or services sold, offered for sale, or distributed,
 13 as the court considers just.” 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(1). If, however, the court finds that the
 14 trademark violation was willful, it may award up to \$2,000,000 for each infringement.
 15 *Id.* § 1117(c)(2). “[S]tatutory damages may compensate the victim, penalize the
 16 wrongdoer, deter future wrongdoing, or serve all those purposes.” *Y.Y.G.M. SA v.*
 17 *Redbubble, Inc.*, 75 F.4th 995, 1008 (9th Cir. 2023) (citing *Nintendo of Am., Inc. v.*
 18 *Dragon Pac. Int’l*, 40 F.3d 1007, 1011 (9th Cir. 1994)). When determining the

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 21 explanation with evidence establishing the entitlement to and amount of the
 22 principal claim, and, if applicable, any liquidated damages, interest, attorney’s fees,
 or other amounts sought[.]

Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(2).

1 appropriate amount of statutory damages to award on default judgment, courts consider
2 whether the amount bears a “plausible relationship to [the p]laintiff’s actual damages.”
3 *Yelp Inc. v. Catron*, 70 F. Supp. 3d 1082, 1102 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (quoting *Adobe Sys., Inc.*
4 *v. Tilley*, No. C 09-1085 PJH, 2010 WL 309249, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 19, 2010)). That
5 is, although a plaintiff in a trademark infringement suit is entitled to damages that will
6 compensate and serve as a deterrent, “it is not entitled to a windfall.” *Id.*

7 GS Holistic requests statutory damages of \$50,000 for each of its registered
8 trademarks, for a total of \$150,000. (Mot. at 11-12.) GS Holistic’s evidence of its actual
9 damages caused by Defendants’ trademark violations, however, is limited to allegations
10 that its investigator observed “an excess of” glass infusers that displayed the
11 Stündenglass Marks and purchased a single glass infuser with an unspecified
12 Stündenglass Mark “affixed to it” for \$444.03. (*See* Compl. ¶ 29.) GS Holistic contends
13 that its chief executive officer’s (“CEO”) declaration establishes that \$150,000 is “only a
14 fraction of the actual losses to its business” caused by counterfeiters. (Mot. at 12.) That
15 declaration, however, provides no explanation of how GS Holistic’s CEO determined that
16 the company’s total U.S. sales would have quadrupled in 2021 if there were no
17 counterfeit products in the market and it says absolutely nothing about the damages
18 specifically caused by the Defendants in this case. (*See generally* 2d Folkerts Decl. (Dkt.
19 # 20) ¶¶ 15-16.) The court is sympathetic to the difficulties GS Holistic faces in
20 estimating actual damages with any degree of certainty without the benefit of
21 Defendants’ cooperation in discovery. (*See* Mot. at 12.) Without more evidence,
22 however, the court cannot conclude that an award of \$50,000 in statutory damages for

1 each of GS Holistic’s three registered trademarks bears a “plausible relationship” to GS
2 Holistic’s actual damages. *Yelp Inc.*, 70 F. Supp. 3d at 1102.

3 Because GS Holistic alleges only that the glass infuser its investigator purchased
4 had “a Stündenglass Mark affixed to it” (Compl. ¶ 29), the court concludes that GS
5 Holistic is entitled to statutory damages based on Defendants’ conduct with respect to
6 only one trademark. The court further concludes, in its discretion, that an award of
7 \$5,000 for one trademark violation will serve the compensatory, penal, and deterrent
8 purposes of statutory damages without resulting in an undue windfall for GS Holistic.
9 This amount equates to more than ten times the price of the allegedly infringing glass
10 infuser purchased by GS Holistic’s investigator. (*See id.*) Accordingly, the court awards
11 GS Holistic statutory damages of \$5,000.

12 2. Litigation Costs

13 Under the Lanham Act, a plaintiff who establishes that a defendant has violated a
14 trademark “shall be entitled, . . . subject to the principles of equity, to recover . . . the
15 costs of the action.” 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a). Here, GS Holistic seeks costs in the total
16 amount of \$1,193.00, consisting of the filing fee (\$402.00), its process server fees
17 (\$285.00), and its investigator’s fees (\$509.03). (Mot. at 13 (citing Harris Decl. (Dkt.
18 # 18) ¶ 7); *see* Compl. at 12-13 (including costs of suit in its prayer for relief).) The court
19 awards GS Holistic its filing fee and process server fees because these are costs that are
20 routinely awarded in Lanham Act cases. GS Holistic has not, however, cited any
21 authority for the proposition that its investigator’s fees are recognized “costs of the
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1 action” under the Lanham Act. (*See generally* Mot.) Therefore, the court awards GS
 2 Holistic costs in the amount of \$687.00.

3 3. Injunctive Relief

4 The Lanham Act empowers courts “to grant injunctions, according to the
 5 principles of equity and upon such terms as the court may deem reasonable, to prevent
 6 the violation of any right of the registrant of a mark.” 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

7 According to well-established principles of equity, a plaintiff seeking a
 8 permanent injunction must satisfy a four-factor test before a court may grant
 9 such relief. A plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) that it has suffered an
 10 irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary
 11 damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering
 12 the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in
 13 equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved
 14 by a permanent injunction.

15 *eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006) (interpreting similar
 16 language in considering a motion for permanent injunctive relief under the Patent Act).

17 The Lanham Act provides, in the case of a motion for a permanent injunction, that a
 18 “plaintiff seeking any such injunction shall be entitled to a rebuttable presumption of
 19 irreparable harm upon a finding of a [trademark] violation.” 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

20 GS Holistic asks the court to enter the following permanent injunction enjoining U
 21 Smoke, Ms. Nizar, and “their agents, employees, officers, directors, owners,
 22 representatives, successor companies, related companies, and all persons acting in
 concern or participation with it” from:

- (a) Import, export, making, manufacture, reproduction, assembly, use,
 acquisition, purchase, offer, sale, transfer, brokerage, consignment,
 distribution, storage, shipment, licensing, development, display, delivery,
 marketing advertising or promotion of the counterfeit Stündenglass

1 product identified in the complaint and any other unauthorized
2 Stündenglass product, counterfeit, copy or colorful imitation thereof;
[and]

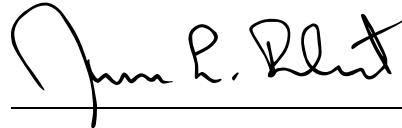
3 (b) Assisting, aiding or attempting to assist or aid any other person or entity
4 in performing any of the prohibited activities referred to in Paragraph[]
(a) above.

5 (Mot. at 13-14; *see also* Prop. Judgment.)

6 The court declines to enter the requested permanent injunction. First, GS Holistic
7 argues only that it is entitled to injunctive relief “[b]y the reasons explained in [its]
8 Complaint.” (Mot. at 13.) It does not address the factors a court must consider before
9 entering a permanent injunction. (*See id.*); *see eBay Inc.*, 547 U.S. at 391. Second, the
10 injunction GS Holistic seeks now is broader than the injunction outlined in its complaint,
11 which does not include an injunction against “[a]ssisting, aiding or attempting to assist or
12 aid” others against performing the actions listed in part (a) of the proposed injunction.
13 (*Compare* Compl. at 13, *with* Prop. Judgment at 2.) Third, although GS Holistic’s
14 complaint describes the sale of one counterfeit Stündenglass glass infuser displaying one
15 unspecified Stündenglass Mark, it requests a wider injunction relating to “the counterfeit
16 Stündenglass product identified in the complaint and any other unauthorized
17 Stündenglass product.” (*Compare* Compl. ¶ 29, *with* Prop. Judgment at 2.) Finally,
18 “every order granting an injunction” must “describe in reasonable detail—and not by
19 referring to the complaint or other document—the act or acts restrained or required.”
20 Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d). GS Holistic’s proposed order violates this rule by referring to “the
21 counterfeit Stündenglass product identified in the complaint.” (*See* Prop. Judgment at 2.)
22 For these reasons, the court denies GS Holistic’s request for a permanent injunction.

1 the amount of \$687.00; and DENIES GS Holistic's requests for entry of a permanent
2 injunction and for an order directing the destruction of infringing products.

3 Dated this 7th day of November, 2023.

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6 JAMES L. ROBART
7 United States District Judge
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